In the Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A fuel pipe joint ~~having excellent fuel permeation resistance, using a~~comprising fuel permeation resistant joint material comprising a polyamide (nylon 9T) consisting of a dicarboxylic acid component and a diamine component, with 60 to 100 mol% of the dicarboxylic acid component being terephthalic acid and 60 to 100 mol% of the diamine component being a diamine component selected from 1, 9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1, 8-octanediamine.

2. (Currently Amended) A fuel pipe joint ~~having excellent fuel permeation resistance, using a~~comprising fuel permeation resistant joint material comprising a polyamide resin composition comprising from 50 to 99 parts by weight of a polyamide (nylon 9T) and from 1 to 50 parts by weight of another polyamide resin or another thermoplastic resin, said polyamide (nylon 9T) consisting of a dicarboxylic acid component and a diamine component, with 60 to 100 mol% of the dicarboxylic acid component being terephthalic acid and 60 to 100 mol% of the diamine component being a diamine component selected from 1, 9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1, 8-octanediamine.

3. (Previously Presented) The fuel pipe joint as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 22, wherein the joint material further comprises a reinforcement.

4. (Previously Presented) The fuel pipe joint as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 22, wherein the joint material further comprises an electrically conducting filler.

5. (Previously Presented) The fuel pipe joint as claimed in claim 4, wherein the electrically conducting filler has an aspect ratio of 50 or more and a short diameter of 0.5 nm to 10 μm.

6. (Previously Presented) The fuel pipe joint as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 22, wherein the joint material further comprises a reinforcement and an electrically conducting filler at a ratio of 1:3 to 3:1 by weight.

7. (Previously Presented) A fuel pipe quick connector comprising a cylindrical body formed of the joint material claimed in claim 1, 2 or 22.

8. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector comprising a cylindrical body formed of the joint material as claimed in claim 3.

9. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector comprising a cylindrical body formed of the joint material as claimed in claim 4.

10. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector comprising a cylindrical body formed of the joint material as claimed in claim 5.

11. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector comprising a cylindrical body formed of the joint material as claimed in claim 6.

12. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector as claimed in claim 7, comprising a joint body having first and second end portions, from said first to second end portions of the joint body a continuous hollow portion being formed, said first end portion of said joint body being able to sealingly engage with a resin first tube, said second end portion of said joint body being able to liquid-tightly engage with a male-type second tube, wherein said joint body is made of said joint material.

13. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector as claimed in claim 12, wherein said first end portion of said joint body is formed as a nipple.

14. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector as claimed in claim 13, further comprising an O-ring around said nipple of said first end portion of said joint body for liquid-tightly connecting said resin first tube.

15. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector as claimed in claim 14, wherein said nipple of said first end portion of said joint body has a plurality of protruded barbs on an outer peripheral surface thereof.

16. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector as claimed in claim 12, further comprising an O-ring around said hollow portion at said second end portion of said joint body in order to liquid-tightly engage with said male-type second tube.

17. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector as claimed in claim 12, wherein said second tube is a stainless steel or resin tube.

18. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector as claimed in claim 12, wherein said second tube has a flange portion and said fuel pipe quick connector further comprises a retainer inside said fuel joint body at said second end portion thereof for engaging with and retaining the flange portion of said second tube.

19. (Original) The fuel pipe quick connector as claimed in claim 18, wherein said retainer is made of said joint material.

20. (Original) A fuel pipe component obtained by joining the quick connector claimed in claim 7 with a polyamide resin tube by a welding method selected from spin welding, vibration welding, laser welding and ultrasonic welding.

21. (Original) The fuel pipe component as claimed in claim 20, wherein the polyamide resin tube is a multilayer tube comprising a barrier layer.

22. (Currently Amended) A fuel pipe joint ~~having excellent fuel permeation resistance, using a~~comprising fuel permeation resistant joint material comprising a polyamide resin composition comprising from 50 to 99 parts by weight of a polyamide (nylon 9T) and from 1 to 50 parts by weight of another polyamide resin and another thermoplastic resin, said polyamide (nylon 9T) consisting of a dicarboxylic acid component and a diamine component, with 60 to 100 mol% of the dicarboxylic acid component being terephthalic acid and 60 to 100 mol% of the diamine component being a diamine component selected from 1, 9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1, 8-octanediamine.

23. (Currently Amended) A method of ~~forming~~reducing fuel permeation through a wall in a fuel pipe joint comprising forming the fuel pipe joint by applying a joint material comprising a polyamide (nylon 9T) consisting of a dicarbolylic acid component and a diamine component, with 60 to 100 mol% of the dicarboxylic acid component being terephthalic acid and 60 to 100 mol% of the diamine component being a diamine component selected from 1, 9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1, 8-cotanediamine between an end portion of a fuel pipe and a fuel pipe connector.

24. (Currently Amended) A method of ~~forming~~reducing fuel permeation through a wall in a fuel pipe joint comprising forming the fuel pipe joint by applying a joint material comprising a polyamide resin composition comprising from 50 to 99 parts by weight of a polyamide (nylon 9T) and from 1 to 50 parts by weight of another polyamide resin or another thermoplastic resin, said polyamide (nylon 9T) consisting of a dicarboxylic acid component and a diamine component, with 60 to 100 mol% of the dicarboxylic acid component being terephthalic acid and 60 to 100 mol% of the diamine component being a diamine component selected from 1, 9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1, 8-octanediamine between an end portion of a fuel pipe and a fuel pipe connector.

25. (Currently Amended) A method of ~~forming~~reducing fuel permeation through a wall in a fuel pipe joint comprising forming the fuel pipe joint by applying a joint material comprising a polyamide resin composition comprising from 50 to 99 parts by weight of a polyamide (nylon 9T) and from 1 to 50 parts by weight of another polyamide resin and another thermoplastic resin, said polyamide (nylon 9T) consisting of a dicarboxylic acid component and a diamine component, with 60 to 100 mol% of the dicarboxylic acid component being terephthalic acid and 60 to 100 mol% of the diamine component being a diamine component selected from 1, 9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1, 8-octanediamine between an end portion of a fuel pipe and a fuel pipe connector.

26. (New) The fuel pipe joint as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 22, wherein the joint material has a fuel permeation resistance measured in fuel permeability of 1.8 – 2.4 mg/day.

27. (New) The fuel pipe joint as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 22, wherein the joint material has a fuel permeation resistance measured in hydrocarbon content of 0.1 – 0.3 mg/day.